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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of issue (p.312): FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

PUNJAB COTTON CROP CONDITIONS

The condition of the cotton crop in Punjab, India is reported as generally average to good, according to a cable received by the Foreign Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. About 10 per cent of the total acreage in cotton in India is in Punjab.

CHINESE WALNUT PROSPECTS

The walnut crop in northern China is reported to be about 70 per cent of the normal quantity, according to a cable from Consul Atcheson at Tientsin. The quality is reported as exceptionally good. Nuts are large with thin shells and the kernels are of good color. Buyers are now in the interior, and it is estimated that 500 to 600 short tons of unshelled nuts will be available for export by about the middle of October. No quotations are being made yet but the general opinion is that prices will be somewhat higher than last year owing to the reports of a less than normal crop in California and to the increased transportation difficulties and cost of shipments from the interior to tidewater. This is especially true in the case of Shansi walnuts. The high quality of the walnuts should result in a good demand for these nuts from the United States.

HUNGARY RAISES POTATO AND SUGAR BEET ESTIMATES

The revised estimate of the 1930 potato production in Hungary is 58,128,000 bushels, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 9.3 per cent over the estimate of the previous month, but is still 27 per cent below the heavy production of last year. The sugar beets crop is now estimated at 1,282,000 short tons, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the earlier 1930 estimate, but between 19 and 20 per cent below each of the harvests from 1926 to 1929.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat acreage intentions and estimates

Seedings this fall of winter wheat in the United States will be 4.5 per cent less than seedings last fall if August intentions of farmers are carried out. The 41,392,000 acres indicated is the lowest intended acreage since 1923. The revised figure for acreage planted to winter wheat in the fall of 1929 is 43,361,000 acres. Actual seedings during the past seven years have averaged for the entire country about 4 per cent below August intentions. Germany reports intentions to increase fall wheat sowings this year 14 per cent over those of last year. The 1929 fall plantings reached 3,978,000 acres, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the preceding year.

In Russia, the government "plan" calls for a grain area of 106,000,000 acres to be sown this fall, which is about 10 per cent above last fall's sowings, according to cabled advices from American Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The area to be planted to winter wheat alone is estimated at 30,600,000 acres, but sowing is reported to be developing in an unsatisfactory manner. The first estimate of the 1930-31 wheat acreage in Argentina, received too late to be included in the table on page 330, is 20,139,000 acres, an increase of 3.6 per cent over the area sown last year, but below figures for 1927-28 and 1928-29.

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production in 23 countries is estimated at 2,277,648,000 bushels compared with 2,201,265,000 bushels in 1929, or an increase of 3.5 per cent. The first estimate of the wheat crop in Germany has been decreased by about 11,500,000 bushels to 129,630,000 bushels, but is still 5.3 per cent above that of last year. The winter crop in Latvia is placed at a figure 43.5 per cent greater than that of 1929. The total production for the 14 European countries reported now stands at 945,560,000 bushels, or 1.2 per cent above that of last year. The estimate for Mexico has been reduced to 11,274,000 bushels. Tables on wheat acreage and production are found on pages 330 and 331.

Foreign growing conditions

Canada

Cutting of wheat is nearly completed in Manitoba, is nearing completion in Saskatchewan and is-about half done in Alberta, with threshing well under way, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Marketings of wheat so far this season have been earlier and heavier than a year ago. Hot, rainy weather has hindered harvesting in Saskatchewan and Alberta but has benefited late crops and pastures, and heavy rains in some important districts have established a moisture reserve. Rust is still causing damage to late wheat in Manitoba, but in general, the situation is

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

considered favorable, due to the rapid completion of harvest without frost damage and considerable threshing of high quality wheat.

Europe

Considerable rain fell in Poland and nearby areas during the first half of the week ended August 28, while in other parts of Europe, especially during the latter part of the week the weather was clear and warmer and was generally favorable for harvesting, Mr. Steere reports. In Russia, the weather was cooler with considerable rain in western areas. Reports from Prussia, Sweden, Holland and Rumania are rather pessimistic about late crop developments. In Prussia, the spring crops still in the fields, and crops generally in Sweden have suffered further from adverse weather conditions. The condition of the crops in Holland has deteriorated. The condition of wheat, rye and spring barley was 57 compared with the six year August average of 71, when 70 is good and 40 is considered rather bad. Oats were 59 against 72, and winter barley 63 against the six year average of 71. Rumanian wheat yields are reported as proving much below expectations.

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson has made an inspection tour through the northern French wheat areas and reports good progress in clearing the fields, although much grain is still in the fields north of Orleans. Mr. Dawson now estimates the French wheat crop at 238,832,000 bushels, and adds that the crop is of much poorer quality than last year.

Southern Hemisphere

Temperatures continued somewhat low for the season in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended August 25, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The weekly means for the northern and southern zones were 50° and 46°, respectively, or 3° subnormal in each case. Precipitation was deficient, only 0.1 inch being reported from the North and no rain from the South.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1 - August 23, 1930 were 28,910,000 bushels as compared with 28,613,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended August 23 were 4,490,000 bushels compared with 3,841,000 bushels during the week ended August 16, 1930 and 5,372,000 bushels during the week ended August 23, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 22, 1930 were 58,462,000 bushels compared with 59,527,000 bushels the previous week and 57,802,000 bushels on August 23, 1929. Re-

ceipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended August 22 were 1,928,000 bushels, and shipments were 3,192,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,616,000 bushels and shipments were 680,000 bushels.

Russia

The Russian press is showing alarm at the slow development of the procuring campaign which, since the beginning of the new marketing year on July 1 and up to August 20, lagged behind the "plan", Mr. Steere states. The procuring "plan" this year, however, is considerably larger than last year. Private buying is reported to be hampering government procurements in some sections. There is a probability of some loss of grain and deterioration of quality due to the delay of harvesting in important regions.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

Wheat markets in Europe had a moderate turnover during the week ended August 28, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin in a cable dated August 29. Flour mills exhibited a somewhat hesitant attitude largely because of uncertainty regarding Russian offers and shipments.

Tientsin, China

Flour prices at Tientsin advanced during July and by the end of the month were somewhat higher than prices on May 31, according to a cable of August 25 from Consul Atcheson at Tientsin. The average gold prices per 49-pound bag of flour at Tientsin on July 31 were as follows: American, $1.17, Canadian $1.08, Japanese $1.05, Shanghai and Manchurian, $1.15, and local milled flour $1.17. The corresponding prices on June 30 were $1.01, $.98, $.99, $1.00 and $1.01. See page 313 for additional comments on Oriental wheat and flour market conditions.

United States wheat prices

During the week ending August 28 wheat prices showed a general downward tendency which was accentuated during the latter half of the week. The high point for the week was reached the first day, August 23, when Chicago December futures closed at 94 5/8. The low point came on August 27 when December futures at Chicago closed at 91 1/4. Reports indicate considerable feeding of wheat in place of corn. The gain in commercial stocks of wheat, however, during the week ending August 23 was 11 million bushels whereas for the corresponding week last year the gain was 8 million bushels. The decline in futures prices was registered at all markets. The greatest drop was at Winnipeg where December futures declined five cents during the week. Minneapolis and Liverpool each dropped three cents and Kansas City and Buenos Aires

(continued on page 304)

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures at specified markets

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 17	152	96	144	88	151	95	160	100	160	108	b/130	b/ 94
24	154	97	145	89	153	95	163	100	156	109	b/127	b/ 96
31	155	92	147	84	153	90	167	94	159	105	b/131	b/ 94
Aug. 7	143	102	136	94	141	99	152	105	148	115	b/119	b/100
14	144	95	137	88	142	93	154	96	148	107	c/122	b/ 96
21	140	93	134	86	139	91	153	94	146	106	c/121	c/ 94
28	142	91	135	85	140	88	153	89	145	103	c/118	c/ 93
Sept. 4	140		134		140		153		148		c/123	
11	144		137		145		158		149		c/122	
18	139		133		140		151		144		c/118	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ September futures.
c/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk. n. spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
July 11	119	83	117	81	141	97	123	88	124	85	122	92
18	134	82	130	79	159	97	146	87	143	83	134	91
25	133	83	129	81	155	97	144	88	141	87	132	92
Aug. 1	135	81	131	78	156	92	144	86	140	87	134	88
8	124	84	121	80	139	95	127	93	131	88	130	92
15	125	86	124	83	139	93	120	89	129	92	128	92
22	128	84	122	80	141	91	131	85	134	90	128	89
29	123		120		134		127		130		125	
Sept. 5	128		125		137		132		138		126	
12	130		126		140		131		137		126	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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dropped one cent. The spread between Chicago and Liverpool December futures was narrowed from 13 to 12 cents during the week.

The level of cash prices of wheat during the week ending August 22 was about 46 cents under these prices for the corresponding week last year. All classes and grades at six markets averaged 44 cents per bushel under last year; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 42 cents; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis 50 cents; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis 46 cents; and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 44 cents per bushel. Cash prices of wheat at the principal United States markets averaged from two to four cents lower for the week ended August 22 than for the week ended August 15. All classes and grades at six markets averaged 84 cents per bushel, a decline of about two cents from the previous week; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City selling at 80 cents per bushel was down about three cents; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis each declined about two cents averaging 91 and 90 cents per bushel respectively; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis dropped to 85 cents per bushel representing a decline of four cents during the week; western white at Seattle dropped from 92 to 89 cents during the week.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 production of rye as reported by 15 countries totals 547,041,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.3 per cent from that of the same countries last year. The earlier estimate of the rye crop in Germany has been decreased by about 38,000,000 bushels to 297,345,000 bushels, which is 7.4 per cent below the figure for last year. The previous estimate for Estonia has also been reduced slightly. The production for Latvia, however, is placed at 13,070,000 bushels, an increase of 37.5 per cent over that of 1929. The rye acreage estimate for England and Wales is well above that of last year. See rye acreage and production tables, pages330 and 301 .

FEED GRAINS

Corn

The 1930 production of corn in five countries so far reported totals 2,361,869,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.3 per cent from that of the same countries in 1929. Corn acreage and production tables are found on pages 332 and 333. The second official estimate of the 1929-30 corn crop in Southern Rhodesia is 6,434,000 bushels, an increase of more than 270,000 bushels from the first estimate and only 2.8 per cent lower than the record harvest of 1928-29, when 6,619,000 bushels were produced. Early in the season there was a deficiency of rainfall. There was also some damage from army worms, and some replanting was necessary. The late plantings fared much better, however, and have been largely responsible for the increased production estimate.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1929 to the latest dates available total 190,694,000 bushels, a decrease of 9.4 per cent from the exports during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports from the United States during the week ended August 23 were the largest of any week since July 12. Since that date, also, Argentine exports have been much heavier, owing to improved weather conditions for shipping the corn. See corn trade table, page 334 .

During the week ended August 22, No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced one cent to $1.00 per bushel, while September futures dropped one cent to 97 cents per bushel, these prices being two and four cents, respectively, below the corresponding prices for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for October and November delivery were 58 and 60 cents below the September and October delivery prices which were being quoted at the same time last year. There is at present a wide margin between United States and Argentine corn prices. See table showing corn prices, page 335 .

Barley

The 1930 barley production in 18 countries is reported at 965,148,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 7 per cent from the 1,036,539,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1929. The total production for the 12 European countries reported is 8.2 per cent below that of 1929. The earlier estimate of the barley crop in Germany has been decreased by about 12,600,000 bushels to 121,575,000 bushels, or 16.8 per cent below the production of last year. The earlier Austrian estimate has also been decreased slightly. See barley production table, page 333 .

The first estimate of the 1930-31 area sown to barley in Argentina, which was received too late to be included in the barley acreage table on page 332 , is 1,525,000 acres. This is an increase of 3.4 per cent over that of the preceding year, and the largest acreage on record there. The condition of barley in the Netherlands as of August 20 was 93 per cent of average compared with 111 per cent during August, 1929.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 5,849,000 bushels, only a little more than one-third of the exports during the corresponding periods last year. United States barley exports during the week ended August 23 fell below those for each of the preceding four weeks. See barley trade and price tables, pages 334 and 335 .

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 22 were 16,732,000 bushels compared with only 5,549,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929 - July 31, 1930, amounted to 17,176,000 bushels compared with 45,016,000 bushels during the corresponding 12 months of 1928-29. Shipments of barley from Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929 - July 31, 1930 totaled 7,332,000 bushels, of which 6,963,000 bushels went out by lake and 369,000 bushels by rail. During the same period of 1928-29, the shipments amounted to 41,809,000 bushels, of which 40,099,000 bushels went out by lake and 1,710,000 bushels by rail.

Oats

The 1930 oats production as reported by 14 countries totals 2,084,878,000 bushels, a decrease of 4.6 per cent from that of the same countries last year. The 10 European countries reported show a decrease of 19.2 per cent. The previous estimate of the oats crop in Germany has been lowered by about 42,200,000 bushels to 376,849,000 bushels, nearly 26 per cent below the 1929 harvest. The estimate for Yugoslavia has been decreased about 6,900,000 bushels to 16,603,000 bushels, or 31.3 per cent below the 1929 production. The Bulgarian crop is also low, being more than 15 per cent below that of last year. See oats production table, page 333.

The condition of oats in the Netherlands as of August 20 was 103 per cent of average compared with 121 per cent during August last year. The first estimate of the 1930-31 oats area in Argentina, which was received too late to be included in the above table, is 4,085,000 acres, an increase of 9.4 per cent over that of the preceding year, and the largest acreage on record there. Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 4,330,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from the exports during the corresponding periods of last year. See oats acreage, trade, and price tables, pages 332, 334, and 335.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on August 22 amounted to 4,215,000 bushels against 10,967,000 bushels on that date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929-July 31, 1930 totaled 4,979,000 bushels against 31,597,000 bushels for the corresponding 12 months of 1928-29. Shipments of oats from Fort William and Port Arthur, 1929-30, amounted to 10,563,000 bushels, of which 8,438,000 bushels went out by lake and 2,125,000 bushels by rail. From August, 1928-July, 1929, oats shipments amounted to 24,375,000 bushels, of which 20,005,000 bushels went out by lake and 4,370,000 bushels by rail.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Crop conditions in North Manchuria

The weather in North Manchuria during the second part of July was dry and warm with dry winds, according to a Russian publication of the Chinese Eastern Railway for August 1. The drought did not cause any considerable damage to cereals and legumes as it might have at this time of the year, because of the abundant rains during the first part and towards the very end of the month. Maturing of wheat was completed by August 1 and harvesting began in many sections under generally favorable conditions. The yields were everywhere above average. Judging by the samples from the Harbin district, the quality of the new crop is good. Rust did not develop extensively and did not cause damage to the crop. Lower yields are indicated by some correspondents from the Harbin district due to small stooling. The growers on the contrary, report a large crop. The soy bean plants were blooming by August 1 and forming the lower pods. The pod development, which was somewhat retarded by the drought was helped by the late rains. In general the condition of the crop is considered satisfactory.

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TOBACCO

Foreign crop-conditions

Favorable development of the 1930 tobacco crops in Hungary, Italy and Algeria is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in its July monthly crop report. In Hungary, however, the tobacco was attacked by insect pests and it is stated that rain is needed. The condition of the Italian tobacco crop in June is characterized as promising and in Algeria, the growth of tobacco was excellent. All these countries produce varieties which may be considered as more or less competitive with United States dark types. Hungary, in 1929, produced 65,802,000 pounds from an area of 55,383 acres, which was increased to 59,345 acres this season. Italy last year produced 97,000,000 pounds from an area of 96,000 acres and Algeria in 1928, the last year for which figures are available, produced 55,128,000 pounds from an area of 65,358 acres. Favorable reports are also given by the International Institute of Agriculture on the growth of the tobacco crops in the minor producing countries of Belgium and Palestine.

Weather conditions during June were not very favorable for the Bulgarian tobacco crop, which is forecast at 58,200,000 pounds or 5.7 per cent larger than that of last year. Tobacco planting in U.S.S.R. the first three weeks of June was carried out under unsatisfactory conditions due particularly to a shortage of labor, according to the International Institute

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of Agriculture. The area sown to Yellow tobacco of the "Oriental" cigarette types has reached 120,000 acres and that of inferior tobacco known as "Machorka" reached 98,000 acres or 74.5 and 56.9 per cent, respectively of the acreages anticipated in the State plan. In Czechoslovakia, the tobacco area is estimated at 18,000 acres against 16,000 acres in 1929. In Tunis, the tobacco area increased to 1,112 acres compared with 1,050 acres in 1929. In Alaouites (Syria and Lebanon) the tobacco area at the beginning of June was 3,700 acres against 4,200 in 1929. Crop condition on June 1 was 100 or the same as on June 1, 1929.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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CANADA ESTABLISHES FIXED VALUATIONS ON CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FOR DUTY PURPOSES

The Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada, in Appraiser's Bulletin No. 3658, dated August 26, 1930, announces the establishment of so-called Fixed Valuations for duty purposes on certain fruits and vegetables, when imported from the United States. The fruits and vegetables for which such fixed values are established, together with the ad valorem rate of duty assessed under the Canadian Tariff Act, are as follows:

Product	Fixed valuation for duty purposes	Rate of duty
Fruits		
Peaches................	12 cents per pound	20% ad valorem
Pears...................	9 " " "	" " "
Plums and fresh prunes.	8 " " "	" " "
Apples.................	6 " " "	" " "
Cantaloupes...........	13 " " "	" " "
Vegetables		
Cabbage...............	5 " " "	30% ad valorem
Celery.................	10 " " "	" " "
Onions.................	4 " " "	" " "
Tomatoes..............	10 " " "	" " "

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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LARGER CROP OF MEDITERRANEAN FILBERTS: Estimates for the 1930 filbert crop in Spain, Sicily, southern Italy and Turkey now point to a total production of 61,600 short tons of unshelled nuts as compared with 58,800 short tons, for the corresponding areas in 1929, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. Stocks in these areas at the end of August were very light, being estimated at 2,050 short tons as against 6,440 short tons at the corresponding date last year. Price quotations at the end of August for filberts C.& F. New York were as follows: Tarragona unshelled, current quality, $8.82 per 100 pounds as against $9.92 on the corresponding date last year; Tarragona shelled, selected quality, $19.40 per 100 pounds as against $25.13 last year; Sicily unshelled, average quality $8.38 as compared with $9.92 per 100 pounds at the end of August 1929. Prices in Spain and Italy advanced sharply shortly after the opening of the season last year and were maintained at high levels throughout the season. Opening prices this season, therefore, will show even greater differences than indicated above. Growers in Italy and Spain are now selling freely. Dealers in Turkey are quoting filberts considerably under the Tarragona levels and unless prices in Turkey strengthen in the near future, Tarragona quotations will have to be still further reduced.

FILBERTS: Production and stocks in areas specified, 1929 and 1930

Area	Estimated production		Stocks August 28	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Spain:				
Tarragona	41,500	15,500	3,800	2,050
Sicily	3,850	8,800	1,540	--
Southern Italy	6,050	12,700	1,100	--
Turkey	7,480	24,600	--	--

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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FOREIGN PORK MARKET CONDITIONS: An irregular tone predominated in the British market for American cured pork during the week ended August 27, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley in his weekly cable of Liverpool quotations. American green bellies were higher at $19.34 per 100 pounds, the best average reached since last January, and only ten cents

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

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under the average of a year ago. Short cut green hams, however, were easier at $20.86, a decline to the low point reached last May, and nearly $4.50 under a year ago. Cured pork stocks at Liverpool as of August 1, 1930 were the lowest since February 1 and little more than half as large as on August 1, 1929. Total cured pork imports of recent months have been larger than those of last year, but imports of United States bacon have been running smaller than those of last season. Ham imports from the United States are larger than in 1929, but total imports of those two items from the United States since May 1930 have not exceeded corresponding figures for 1929.

In Germany, hog prices during the week ended August 27 returned to the lower levels prevailing at the end of June, after about two months of a somewhat seasonally stronger tone. Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin reports the current average of heavy hogs at that market at about $13.55 per 100 pounds, down $5.40 from prices of a year ago. Receipts and slaughter tend to run to larger figures than at this time last year. Since March 1930, imports of bacon into Germany have tended downward as domestic supplies have increased.

The European lard markets were stronger during the week under review for some months past. At Liverpool the average stood at $12.84 per 100 pounds, the highest level reached since early October 1929, but about $1.00 under the corresponding week of August last year. Liverpool lard stocks on August 1, 1930 were considerably higher than in recent months, a somewhat seasonal movement, but this year's figure was materially under that of last year. Lard imports also have been seasonally larger, and ahead of 1929 figures. In Germany, Hamburg lard prices were up to an average of $13.14 for the week ended August 27, the best level since late last October. Imports of lard into Germany, however, have been declining since April, and are under last year's figures. The bulk of the lard imports into both Great Britain and Germany comes from the United States.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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LITTLE CHANGE IN EUROPEAN BUTTER MARKETS: Butter quotations on the principal European markets showed no significant change on August 28 from those of a week earlier. The Copenhagen official quotation was unchanged at the equivalent of 28.7 cents a pound. On the London market the demand was reported as slightly improved but quotations, except on Danish, were either unchanged or a shade lower. With 92 score in New York having advanced from 39.25 to 40.00 cents, the New York-Copenhagen margin is now 11.3 cents. As compared with prices of a year ago, the foreign markets are now much weaker than domestic markets. See page 337 for detailed comparative statement of prices as cabled by American agricultural commissioners in Europe.

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SMALLER AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS IN JULY

The month of July witnessed a further decline in United States exports of agricultural products, the index amounting to only 57, a new low record for July but slightly above that of the two preceding months. If cotton is excluded, the index was 98 which with the exception of July, 1928, was also a minimum for the month. Exports of cotton continued on the downward trend of recent months, foreign countries taking less than any month since July, 1923. There was a noticeable increase in exports to Germany and the quantity going to the United Kingdom about equaled that of last year but purchases by Russia, Japan and Italy were only about half as large as during July a year ago.

The index for fruits showed a decrease of about 44 per cent below the index of July 1929, and exports of dairy products were lower than any corresponding month since 1914. Less favorable crop conditions in central and western Europe accounted in part for the heavier exports of wheat and flour, the index for the month being higher than any July during the last four years. Foreign takings of American tobacco continued the upward trend of recent months. Exports of lard which had been fairly well maintained earlier in the season, declined considerably and exports of cured pork, more especially bacon, took an abrupt downward turn.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, July 1930 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	July 1928	July 1929	May 1930	June 1930	July 1930
All commodities...............	64	70	56	55	57
All commodities except cotton...	84	117	90	93	98
Grains and products...........	81	148	102	115	145
Animal products...............	94	106	90	89	83
Dairy products and eggs........	208	236	294	197	153
Cotton, linters, cake and oil..	46	34	30	26	25
Fruit.........................	129	164	113	108	92
Cotton fiber, including linters	49	35	31	27	26
Wheat, including flour.........	80	154	115	139	182
Tobacco.......................	62	80	83	93	84
Hams and bacon................	89	85	46	67	68
Lard..........................	134	163	159	144	131

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. See page for detailed figures on agricultural exports for July.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Continued unfavorable developments predominated during July and August in the leading foreign markets for American agricultural products, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service from American Agricultural Commissioners, the Department of Commerce and other sources. Unemployment figures continued to move upward in most European countries, with future prospects less favorable than at this time last year. There has been no check in the general downward movement of commodity prices, an unfavorable factor in the industrial and foreign trade programs of most of the leading European countries. The relatively low money rates which have prevailed for several months have not yet been reflected in greater industrial activity. In the Orient, additional Chinese military activity has hindered trade with America. Disturbances in India continue to contribute indirectly to the reduced volume of American cotton exports. The prospects for that commodity in Japan, however, have improved.

In the United Kingdom, the number of unemployed workers reached 2,012,000 on July 28 against 1,154,000 a year earlier. Competent authorities see no real move toward recovery from the generally depressed state of industry and trade much before the passing of another year. At present the coal trade remains dull, with both foreign and domestic business at unseasonally low levels, the Department of Commerce reports. The iron and steel industries show little evidence of improvement, and the engineering industries are generally depressed. Chemical trades have remained generally quiet. The wages dispute in the woolen industry is reported as ended, but business is quiet and exports in June and July were below 1929 levels. In cotton textiles, extreme dullness continues to prevail. Political conditions in India are regarded as the leading unfavorable factor in the foreign market situation, with most British cotton mills feeling the effects of a further restricted Indian demand.

On the European continent there is a generally unsatisfactory condition existing in industrial and commercial life, according to a cable of August 20 from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. In central Europe unemployment has reached larger proportions instead of entering the usual decline as autumn approaches. Private enterprise appears to be reduced to a minimum, with industries showing an increasing tendency toward amalgamations. There is increased interest in official programs of public works to relieve unemployment, with all signs pointing to a relatively low level of consumer buying power. In Germany conditions remain very unsatisfactory, with unemployment rising and no real indications of a turn for the better. By July 15, the number of persons receiving unemployment relief had reached 1,851,000. Industrial production continued to recede during August at an unseasonally rapid rate. In Czechoslovakia, business continues quiet, with no pronounced trend upward or downward.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

In France, the economic situation remains relatively better than in most continental countries. Business has been more than seasonally quiet in recent weeks, however. Strikes among cotton textile workers over insurance provisions have hampered that industry. The coal iron and steel and automotive industries are all operating at reduced levels. Unfavorable conditions exist also in Belgium. The Netherlands continues to promise generally good purchasing power this winter, though prevailing conditions are somewhat less favorable than in recent months. The situation in Italy shows little change, though the reduced level of industrial and commercial activity has been somewhat accentuated by seasonal factors. Conditions in Denmark and Sweden suggest continued generally active consumer demand for the next few months, especially in the former country.

Wheat and feed grains

A cautious buying policy is being pursued by continental European wheat importers, Mr. Steere reports. It is felt, however, that import requirements this season are likely to be larger than is generally anticipated at present. In most European countries the size of the current crop was reduced in both size and quality during July. On August 21, September futures at Liverpool closed at $1.07 per bushel against $1.40 a year earlier. With a considerable spread continuing between prices in the United States and at Liverpool, the fairly generous United States export movement of recent weeks has been continued. In France poor crop prospects much more than offset the increase in stocks as against last year. Milling regulations have been changed to allow the use of more foreign wheat.

In northern Europe, weather conditions have delayed harvesting and have reduced the quality of the new crop. It is now estimated that the European wheat crop outside of Russia will amount to about 1,300,000,000 bushels agains 1,456,000,000 bushels harvested in 1929. When reduced total European stocks are considered, it appears that available supplies this season outside of Russia may be about 200,000,000 bushels less than in the past season. The crop of feed grains for 1930 is smaller than that of 1929. With a livestock population larger than last year, there will probably be a smaller volume of feed grains available for substituting for wheat, especially in southern Europe where the corn crop appears to be considerably smaller than that of last year. Potatoes also probably will be scarcer than last season. Smaller wheat crops also are indicated in North Africa, but larger crops are expected in Argentina and Australia following the reduced yields of last season.

In the Orient, consular reports indicate that at Tientsin, China, large stocks of good quality new domestic wheat at low prices are enabling local mills to operate full time at a fair profit. Flour arrivals at that port during August up to the 25th were small, partially as a result of a government embargo on shipments from Shanghai. Tientsin stocks were placed at only 200,000 bags at the time of cabling. The activity of local

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

mills averted an acute flour shortage impending through small arrivals and heavy military purchases during July. During that month local mills produced 570,000 bags, the largest monthly figure since April 1928. Of the 415,000 bags imported during July, only 5,000 came from the United States. Japan was the heaviest direct shipper, followed in order by Canada, Shanghai and Manchuria.

At Shanghai there has been little change in the wheat and flour situation, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus. Mills have continued in active operation, working principally on large arrivals of native wheat. These receipts, however, have not reached the size anticipated. While flour shipments to Tientsin are prohibited, flour is moving from Shanghai to other north China ports. Native wheat has been quoted at Shanghai at 84 cents gold per bushel. Low grade Canadian is at about the same level as native, but in general quotations on foreign milling grades are too high for local buyers at present exchange rates. In Japan also flour mills are in active operation, according to cabled advices from Consul General Garrels at Tokyo. Prices of imported wheat declined during July. During the year ended June 30, 1930, the United States furnished more than two-fifths of the 19,000,000 bushels of wheat imported into Japan.

Cotton

In the European cotton textile industry production and sales continue to decline, Mr. Steere reports. Mill activity is generally unsatisfactory. The decline of raw cotton prices during the past month resulted in increasingly cautious British buying. Reports from Manchester indicated a dull cloth market as late as mid-August, with very little bulk business in staple lines. There has been no improvement in the Indian market situation and orders have been scarce. Some advices from China have been more encouraging but there are no indications of any important buying movement. The recently published report of the government committee of inquiry into the state of the cotton industry stresses the need of centralized control of all phases of the industry. So far individual efforts at cost reductions have not been reflected in materially increased consumer interest. Relatively little progress has been made along the line of working more looms per weaver. Refusal of workers to accept the new system has been strengthened by a court decision allowing weavers to draw unemployment insurance rather than work more looms at wage rates not embodied in regional agreements.

On the Continent, spinner buying of raw cotton is reported by Mr. Steere as having been somewhat better during July owing to lower raw material prices. On the whole, however, mill consumption of raw cotton remains very much restricted. The tendency still appears to be slowly downward, and orders apparently are still light. The volume of new business booked in recent weeks has continued much restricted in both central Europe and Italy. In western Europe also there is reported a materially reduced flow of new business, though France still has a fair volume of unfilled orders. That country continues to report a level of activity more satisfactory than in most continental countries, although strikes have hampered the industry somewhat. The drop in mill activity has been relatively greater in Central

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Europe than elsewhere, but Italy also has reduced working hours, and a decline is also reported from France.

In the Orient, the Japanese cotton industry is more optimistic with yarn prices about 25 per cent higher than in June, according to a cable of August 22 from Consul Dickover at Kobe. Prices on that date were steady at a point which allowed some small profit to mills. Yarn production in July was 177,000 bales, a decrease of 30 per cent from the peak reached last December as a result of restricted output and reduced raw cotton stocks. July cloth production also decreased 29 per cent from the December peak. Stocks of both yarn and cloth are decreasing which suggests increased mill activity for the rest of the year.

Japanese imports of American cotton for July amounted to 10,000,000 pounds, according to the consul. Small imports in recent months have reduced stocks, the figure for public warehouses standing at 112,000 bales. It is believed also that mills have very small stock while only about 30,000 bales are en route to Japan. Monthly consumption in that country is placed at about 80,000 bales. The consul states that at that rate of consumption there was only two month's supply in sight at the time of reporting. Purchases of new crop cotton had reached only 50,000 bales. It appears, therefore, that the mills must buy heavily to cover future yarn sales. The present downward tendency in raw cotton prices, however, is delaying the placing of large orders.

In China, there have been no outstanding developments in cotton at Shanghai, according to cables advices of August 25 from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus. New disturbances in several Yangtse River provinces have further complicated the political situation and outlook. Deliveries of yard have been fair when the interior disorders are considered. Growing conditions continue favorable for the new domestic cotton crop, which is an important factor in checking any substantial improvement in prices for imported cotton.

Hogs and pork

Indications continue to point to increased European hog numbers and heavier pork supplies in Europe this winter, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. In spite of the seasonal stiffening of hog prices in recent weeks, the general level is expected to follow the downward movement anticipated in earlier reports. The points indicated suggest a less favorable European market for American cured pork and lard during the coming winter. Feedstuffs continue relatively cheap in most European countries, particularly in free trade countries such as Denmark. With the current feed grain crops turning out smaller than last year, however, there are indications of reduced profits in hog feeding next year.

In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, the August price level for American bacon has been somewhat

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

higher than in July. Imports from European sources, however, have been increasing in recent months, and prices are well below those of last year. American ham prices were lower in August than in either July 1930 or August 1929. July imports of hams were seasonally larger and also larger than last year. In Germany, imports of foreign cured pork have been declining since last March. Up to and including July, however, the level of imports was still higher than that of last year.

In both Great Britain and Germany the lard market in August was somewhat stronger than in July. In both countries, current lard price levels are unusually low for the post-war years. In Great Britain, the general average rose above the pre-war level during August, but remained below that point in Germany. Total lard imports into the United Kingdom for July were larger than for any month in the past few years and Liverpool lard stocks on August 1 were the largest since April 1 but smaller than a year ago. Total imports of lard into Germany during July were about the same as for a month earlier and smaller than in July 1929.

Prunes

With additional evidence at hand of reduced European prune crops aside from France, indications are that American exports will meet less competition this year than last, Mr. Steere states. It appears, however, that in many of the important prune consuming centers of western and northern Europe, this winter consumer demand is likely to be somewhat under that of last year owing to less favorable industrial conditions. Most European producing areas report export surpluses of prunes for 1930, under those of 1929. Yugoslavia reports probable exports between 8,800 and 11,000 short tons while Bulgaria will have only some 1,700 short tons, and Rumania none. In France, however, a crop of around 18,000 short tons is looked for. Wet weather delayed the ripening of the crop about two weeks. The heavy yield is expected to result in an unusually large percentage of small sizes. Prices to date for the new crop have been relatively low. The French market situation has been clouded by uncertainty regarding the tariff policy relative to imported prunes.

Apples

Mr. Steere reports no change in the prospects for marketing American apples in Europe this season, continental crops still being estimated below average and considerably below last year's levels. As with prunes, however, the generally lower level of industrial activity and consequent reduced buying power of consuming centers are unfavorable factors. By August 10, crop conditions were less favorable than earlier in the season. Smaller crops are expected in most important shipping areas except the Styria district of Austria and the Italian Tyrol. Crop conditions in Great Britain are relatively better than on the continent. The European pear crops appear to be in generally better shape than are apples.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930

Article exported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No	a/	a/	98	27
Hogs	No	a/	a/	6	10
Sheep	No	a/	1	5	12
Poultry, live	lb	25	22	14	13
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	393	206	190	84
Cheese	lb	285	172	73	43
Milk-					
Condensed	lb	3,865	1,515	569	218
Evaporated	lb	5,923	4,720	591	388
Powdered	lb	400	376	129	109
Eggs in the shell	doz	847	647	261	160
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	358	378	80	70
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	1,668	1,539	210	163
Beef, canned	lb	243	70	84	33
Total beef	lb	2,268	1,987	374	266
Pork carcasses, fresh	lb	122	116	17	17
Loins & other fresh pork	lb	666	324	101	45
Total pork, fresh	lb	789	440	118	62
Pickled pork	lb	3,446	2,338	533	369
Canned pork	lb	957	618	333	244
Bacon	lb	10,950	5,339	1,736	860
Sides, Cumberland	lb	482	268	95	50
Hams and shoulders	lb	12,621	13,779	2,761	2,813
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	595	249	98	31
Total pork	lb	29,838	23,031	5,674	4,429
Mutton and lamb, total	lb	245	123	58	21
Poultry and game, fresh	lb	138	148	48	36
Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry	lb	290	174	65	52
Sausage, canned	lb	222	94	59	23
Sausage, not canned	lb	303	266	93	81
Sausage casings, total	lb	2,431	2,078	512	349
Other meats, incl. meat extracts and edible offal	lb	3,238	1,995	360	234
Total meats	lb	38,975	29,896	7,243	5,491
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	64,274	51,670	8,204	5,555
Lard compounds	lb	378	145	47	17
Lard, neutral	lb	2,166	772	279	85
Oleo oil	lb	5,044	3,618	525	368
Oleo stock	lb	505	566	51	54
Stearins and fatty acids, total	lb	1,159	979	127	103

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930 - continued

Article exported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, CONTD.		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Tallow	lb	681	513	54	38
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	7,540	6,055	617	378
Total oils and fats	lb	81,747	64,318	9,904	6,598
Coffee, total	lb	382	513	122	115
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	246	185	24,020	14,577
Linters, (500 lb)	bale	11	9	346	214
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	91	233	226	419
Apples, fresh	bbl	25	14	132	68
Apples, dried	lb	44	210	7	21
Apricots, dried	lb	322	355	47	44
Grapefruit	box	81	39	309	203
Oranges	box	627	144	1,880	876
Pears, fresh	lb	1,970	6,262	156	345
Prunes, dried	lb	4,564	5,751	322	386
Raisins	lb	9,490	6,689	491	309
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	bu	8,691	11,934	10,429	11.334
Wheat flour	bbl	1,084	945	6,088	5,042
Wheat, incl. flour	bu	13,784	16,377	16,517	16,377
Corn, including cornmeal	bu	850	395	890	374
Rye, including flour	bu	106	18	104	8
Barley, excluding flour	bu	3,817	554	2,762	367
Malt	bu	337	160	325	148
Oats, including oatmeal	bu	503	729	406	465
Buckwheat, including flour	bu	2	1	2	1
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	lb	23,140	12,418	[illegible]	512
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	11	a/	451	11
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	36	11	1,838	363
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	103	a/	9	a/
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb	320	386	43	44
Sugar	S. ton	13	5	749	250
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	14,150	18,002	3,783	3,802
Burley	lb	769	953	150	189
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.	lb	4,041	4,851	890	984
Dark Virginia	lb	2,326	1,925	803	554
Maryland and Ohio export	lb	906	302	188	74
Green River (Pryor)	lb	686	252	134	32
One Sucker leaf	lb	210	191	46	33
Cigar leaf	lb	45	43	27	9

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930 - continued

Article exported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
TOBACCO LEAF, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Black fat water baler and dark Africa............	lb	322	702	69	149
Perique tobacco............	lb	3	4	1	2
Total leaf tobacco.......	lb	23,458	27,225	6,091	5,828
Stems, trimmings, scrap......	lb	709	395	17	24
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried..............	bu	14	9	64	33
Peas, dried...............	bu	7	4	30	13
Total beans & peas, dried.	bu	21	13	94	46
Onions....................	bu	50	59	58	53
Potatoes, white...........	bu	673	462	922	486
Vegetables, canned, total....	lb	7,512	4,513	844	460
Drugs, herbs, etc.........	lb	245	534	313	88
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose...................	lb	9,979	6,288	362	214
Hops......................	lb	122	45	22	8
Starch, corn..............	lb	21,440	15,141	809	463
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores, gums, etc......		b/	b/	2,160	2,299
Wood:					
Unmfd. total.............		b/	b/	1,273	1,121
Semi.mfd. total..........		b/	b/	10,111	6,134
Total wood.............		b/	b/	11,384	7,255
GRAND TOTAL...............				95,236	66,874

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Value only.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total.............	No	40	8	1,533	200
Hogs......................	lb	235	1	21	a/
Horses....................	No	a/	a/	177	183
Sheep, lambs and goats......	No	a/	a/	4	3
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter....................	lb	248	95	96	33
Casein....................	lb	1,172	9	144	1
Cheese-					
Swiss cheese............	lb	b/	1,091	b/	320
Other cheese............	lb	b/	2,015	b/	464
Total cheese..........	lb	6,653	3,106	1,888	784
Cream.....................	gal	462	127	798	200
Milk, sweet, sour, etc........	gal	599	172	111	33

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930 - continued

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell..........	doz	27	14	7	3
Whole eggs, dried..........	lb	6	56	3	27
Whole eggs, frozen.........	lb	683	100	109	20
Yolks, dried...............	lb	1,027	814	510	285
Yolks, frozen..............	lb	868	25	223	3
Egg albumen, dried.........	lb	538	396	253	147
Egg albumen, frozen........	lb	52	0	6	0
Hides & skins, total.........	lb	49,910	27,960	13,334	7,257
MEATS & MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.......	lb	4,149	443	591	71
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	lb	863	426	116	57
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	lb	584	6	71	1
Pork, fresh................	lb	139	33	22	10
Hams, shoulders and bacon...	lb	136	127	50	54
Pickled, salted & other pork	lb	156	55	65	26
Silk, raw....................	lb	6,893	5,176	30,763	17,403
Wool, unmanufactured, total...	lb	18,815	8,900	5,829	2,055
Honey........................	lb	1	11	a/	4
Sausage casings, total.......	lb	2,080	1,921	1,279	1,442
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans..................	lb	42,252	45,793	4,131	3,935
Coffee.......................	lb	114,002	105,672	24,025	14,746
Cotton (478 lb)..............	bale	22	4	2,576	245
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.:					
Of direct import.........	ton	17	34	394	672
Withdrawn bonded mill....	ton	4	0	94	0
Hay..........................	ton	2	5	15	47
Oil cake & oilcake meal, total	lb	18,631	4,255	354	67
FRUITS:					
Bananas....................	bunch	6,506	5,856	3,546	3,203
Currants...................	lb	463	150	40	10
Dates-					
Fresh or dried..........		b/	5	b/	a/
Prepared or preserved...		b/	a/	b/	a/
Total dates...........	lb	133	5	6	a/
Figs-					
Fresh or dried..........		b/	1	b/	a/
Prepared or preserved...		b/	0	b/	0
Total figs............	lb	178	1	17	a/
Lemons.....................	lb	5,850	5,967	228	219
Pineapples, fresh..........		b/	b/	16	52
Raisins....................	lb	92	57	6	4
Olives, total..............	gal	427	1,138	271	498

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930 - continued

Article imported	July				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	bu	22	37	23	27
Oats	bu	2	1	a/	1
Rice -					
Uncleaned	lb.	48	28	2	1
Cleaned (except patna) ..	lb	688	694	23	25
Patna	lb	110	200	6	10
Meal, flour and broken ...	lb	72	39	4	2
Wheat, including flour	bu	1,226	1,336	1,349	1,268
Nuts, total		b/	b/	1,879	1,109
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	lb	14,282	16,270	1,785	1,515
Cocoa butter	lb	3	1	1	a/
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands	lb	23,669	8,118	1,747	514
Linseed oil	lb	31	55	2	3
Olive, edible, total	lb	8,740	7,104	1,460	780
Olive, inedible, total	lb	3,689	5,767	274	393
Palm kernel	lb	6,356	21	502	1
Palm oil	lb	13,867	28,907	894	1,668
Peanut oil	lb	192	6,053	21	360
Soybean	lb	1,521	915	91	49
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	lb	9,584	5,686	359	171
Copra	lb	43,385	37,326	1,802	1,433
Flaxseed	bu	1,293	368	2,238	775
Seeds, except oilseeds		b/	b/	328	140
Spices, total		b/	b/	2,027	1,097
Sugar, total	S. ton	402	219	16,934	8,924
Tea	lb	6,734	7,007	2,049	2,026
Tobacco, leaf, unmfd. total	lb	4,093	2,108	4,257	1,562
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc. ..	lb	c/	157	c/	6
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	6,680	2,908	388	117
Peas, total	lb	4,844	2,278	236	109
Garlic	lb	101	52	5	2
Onions	lb	6,833	2,624	94	39
Potatoes, white	bu	22	6	11	8
Tomatoes, fresh	lb	7	49	a/	2
Vegetables, canned	lb	5,645	589	352	68
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	9,025	10,818	647	470

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July 1929 and 1930 - continued.

Article imported	July				
		Quantity		Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	a/	1	31	203
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	a/	a/	55	24
Jute & jute butts, unmfd. ..	ton	2	3	304	248
Kapok	ton	a/	a/	120	75
Manila	ton	6	6	1,172	886
Sisal and henequen	ton	10	5	1,637	716
Rubber, crude, total	lb	99,316	79,350	19,521	10,633
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material		c/	c/	665	549
Gums,resins,balsams,etc.		c/	c/	2,386	1,831
Wood-					
Unmanufactured		c/	c/	1,755	1,152
Semi-manufactured		c/	c/	5,227	3,077
Total wood				6,982	4,229
GRAND TOTAL..................				168,716	98,065

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Not separately classified.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930

Item and country	July	
	1929	1930
BUTTER:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-		
Peru	127	8
Other South America ...	31	38
Mexico	58	42
Haiti, Republic of....	53	34
Cuba	23	1
Other West Indies	33	20
Panama	24	23
Honduras	14	12
Philippine Islands ...	3	12
Other countries	27	16
Total exports	393	206
Imports-		
Denmark	66	14
Other Europe	11	5
Total Europe	77	19
New Zealand	137	55
Canada	11	8
Syria	5	7
Other countries	18	6
Total imports	248	95

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July 1929	July 1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CASEIN:		
Imports-		
Argentina	861	0
Germany	151	7
France	124	0
Other countries	36	2
Total imports	1,172	9
CHEESE:		
Exports-		
Mexico	83	55
Panama	55	30
Other Central America	29	20
Greece	40	0
Cuba	15	4
Other West Indies	20	20
Canada	9	8
Philippine Islands	8	17
South America	8	9
Hongkong	1	1
Other countries	17	8
Total exports	285	172
SWISS CHEESE:		
Imports- a/		
Switzerland		863
France		61
Germany		58
Finland		43
Denmark		37
Netherlands		27
Other Europe		2
Total Europe		1,091
Other countries		0
Total imports		1,091
OTHER CHEESE:		
Imports-		
Italy	2,294	1,311
Switzerland	1,852	184
France	680	159
Netherlands	314	217
Denmark	89	26
Finland	89	4
Norway	58	46
Greece	29	28
Germany	6	13
Other Europe	29	9
Total Europe	5,440	1,997

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July 1929	July 1930
OTHER CHEESE, CONT'D	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports - Continued		
Canada	1,175	11
Argentina	33	0
Other countries	5	7
Total imports	6,653	2,015
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:		
Exports -		
West Indies	37	17
United Kingdom	33	0
Panama	28	17
Mexico	1	b/
Other countries	7	0
Total exports	106	34
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:		
Exports-		
Cuba	1,702	579
Philippine Islands	655	230
Japan	381	222
Hongkong	291	94
Panama	150	30
Other Central America	155	86
Mexico	120	99
China	110	59
Venezuela	47	24
Other countries	254	92
Total exports	3,865	1,515
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED:		
Exports-		
United Kingdom	1,952	1,064
Other Europe	25	23
Total Europe	1,977	1,087
Philippine Islands	1,024	1,279
Cuba	568	78
Panama	560	756
British Malaya	298	203
Mexico	204	144
Peru	199	139
Other South America	139	124
China	192	10
Dutch West Indies	136	168
Siam	105	173

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July 1929	July 1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED - Continued		
Exports - Continued -		
Newfoundland & Lab.	52	51
Hongkong	45	31
Japan	20	23
Canada	2	63
Other countries	402	391
Total exports	5,923	4,720
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:		
Exports-		
Italy	16	11
United Kingdom	5	0
France	b/	31
Other Europe	2	18
Total Europe	23	60
China	66	33
Panama	63	36
Other Central America	17	16
Venezuela	38	17
Colombia	26	28
Other South America	38	50
Philippine Islands	32	45
Mexico	25	28
Japan	12	26
Canada	11	3
Cuba	10	5
Other countries	39	29
Total exports	400	376
Imports c/		
Netherlands	308	0
Other Europe	2	2
Total Europe	310	2
Canada	252	42
Other countries	2	0
Total imports	564	44
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:		
Imports-		
Netherlands	19	15
Canada	0	b/
Other countries	4	0
Total imports	23	15

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July 1929	July 1930
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports-		
Netherlands	77	29
Canada	b/	b/
Other countries	0	b/
Total imports	77	29
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Exports-		
Cuba	392	181
Mexico	273	251
Panama	74	118
Honduras	20	14
Venezuela	14	11
Other South America	35	26
Bermudas	10	11
Canada	1	1
Other countries	28	34
Total exports	847	647
Imports-		
Canada	16	1
Hongkong	10	13
China	1	b/ 0
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	27	14
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-		
Cuba	3	0
Canada	3	1
Total Europe	1	3
Newfoundland & Lab.	1	0
Other countries	1	1
Total exports	9	5
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:		
Imports -		
China	6	56
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	6	56

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July	
	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	682	100
Other countries	1	b/
Total imports	683	100
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China....................	1,027	814
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	1,027	814
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	868	25
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	868	25
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:		
Imports-		
China....................	538	396
Other countries	b/	0
Total imports	538	396
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:		
Imports-		
China	52	0
Other countries	0	0
Total imports	52	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Not reported separately in 1929.
b/ Less than 500.
c/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, July 1929 and 1930.

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour July 1929	Wheat, incl. flour July 1930	Wheat July 1929	Wheat July 1930	Wheat flour July 1929	Wheat flour July 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	3,294	4,417	2,853	3,754	94	141
Irish Free State....	460	383	444	308	3	16
Belgium	1,670	1,138	1,667	1,115	1	5
Netherlands	1,538	2,132	1,197	1,650	73	103
Germany	742	353	628	272	24	17
Greece	480	939	479	923	a/	4
France	291	407	290	404	a/	1
Denmark	177	197	0	8	38	40
Norway	142	181	0	31	30	32
Finland	121	137	0	0	26	29
Sweden	35	29	0	16	7	3
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	31	20	22	0	2	4
Italy	27	402	18	387	2	3
Gibraltar	0	2	0	0	0	a/
Other Europe	26	55	2	0	5	11
Total Europe	9,034	10,792	7,600	8,868	305	409
Canada	446	1,735	385	1,692	13	9
Cuba	482	373	5	1	102	79
Panama	574	353	525	295	11	12
Haiti, Republic of .	50	57	a/	0	11	12
Mexico	206	941	156	901	11	8
Brazil	350	373	a/	0	74	79
Colombia	92	81	17	31	16	11
Peru	49	31	0	0	10	7
Japan	197	84	0	50	42	7
China	262	33	a/	0	56	7
Hongkong	426	289	0	0	91	62
Kwantung	266	70	0	0	56	15
Philippine Islands..	333	204	0	0	71	43
Other countries	1,017	961	3	96	215	185
Total exports ...	13,784	16,377	8,691	11,934	1,084	945
Total imports ...	1,226	1,336	1,226	1,335	a/	a/
Total reexports .	11	0	10	0	a/	0
Net exports	12,569	15,041	7,475	10,599	1,084	945

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, year ended July 31, 1929 and 1930
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		July	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Long and short staple:				
United Kingdom	1,895,139	1,306,847	21,620	21,254
Germany	1,894,075	1,778,214	45,264	53,600
France	821,008	864,365	9,941	13,932
Italy	754,657	688,135	30,857	13,769
Soviet Russia in Europe	328,388	134,113	64,127	33,495
Spain	294,533	282,810	9,046	6,762
Belgium	214,857	179,481	5,512	2,585
Netherlands	164,155	142,072	4,837	4,290
Sweden	54,555	55,571	1,140	2,593
Other Europe	103,828	97,263	1,500	2,532
Total Europe	6,525,195	5,528,871	193,844	154,812
Canada	261,890	188,106	10,623	5,321
Japan	1,351,692	1,054,870	32,093	15,896
China	245,876	239,477	7,464	7,679
British India	11,119	8,229	489	210
Other countries	22,904	15,836	1,466	887
Total exports	8,418,676	7,035,389	245,979	184,805
Total imports a/	478,874	395,472	22,352	4,353
Total reexports a/	16,848	10,443	1,328	519
Net exports	7,956,650	6,650,360	224,955	180,971
Linters:				
Germany	118,219	69,973	5,361	5,019
France	31,938	25,148	2,394	1,149
United Kingdom	16,148	6,938	909	488
Other Europe	30,216	21,683	526	1,212
Total Europe	196,521	123,742	9,190	7,868
Canada	20,078	15,294	2,107	822
Other countries	1,468	1,514	51	247
Total exports	218,067	140,550	11,348	8,937

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States..........	47,097	58,784	58,272	61,103	59,024	96.6
Canada.................	9,945	22,460	24,119	25,255	24,730	97.9
Mexico, revised........	2,174	1,311	1,283	1,293	1,224	94.7
Guatemala..............	b/ 20	23	20	18	13	72.2
Total N.America(4)....	59,236	82,578	83,694	87,669	84,974	96.9
Europe (18)............	69,265	66,441	67,183	65,606	67,335	102.6
North Africa (4)........	6,571	7,168	8,358	8,392	8,145	97.1
Asia (2)...............	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,804	32,501	99.1
Total N.Hemis.(28)....	165,196	188,500	192,387	194,471	192,955	99.2
Southern Hemisphere(2)..	8,606	14,121	16,555	15,851	18,646	117.6
Total above coun.(30).	173,802	202,621	208,942	210,322	211,601	100.6
Est.world total excl. Russia and China:......	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		
RYE						
United States..........	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,219	3,498	108.7
Total N.America(2)....	2,353	4,391	4,330	4,211	4,927	117.0
Europe,16 coun.prev.reptd	41,627	36,513	38,512	39,184	39,338	100.4
England and Wales........	b/ 50	36	31	34	44	129.4
Estonia................	486	367	357	329	366	111.2
Total Europe (18).....	42,163	36,916	38,900	39,547	39,748	100.5
Total above coun.(18)..	44,516	41,307	43,220	43,758	44,675	102.1
Est.world total excl. Russia and China.....	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

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ARGENTINA: Grain and flax acreage, 1926-27 to 1930-31

Year	Wheat	Flax	Oats	Barley	Rye
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1926-27..........	19,274	7,288	3,171	979	544
1927-28..........	20,690	7,055	3,160	782	894
1928-29..........	21,300	7,314	3,608	1,321	1,194
1929-30..........	19,430	7,154	3,734	1,475	1,291
1930-31..........	20,139	7,537	4,085	1,525	1,142

International Institute of Agriculture.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States.........	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	820,613	101.8
Canada, winter only....	b/ 22,294	21,797	20,054	20,504	15,962	77.8
Mexico, revised.......	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America (3).	723,883	842,555	945,961	837,627	847,849	101.2
Europe,12 coun. prev. reptd.& unchanged...	744,983	715,702	808,467	810,092	813,689	100.4
Germany, revised......	131,274	105,962	141,593	123,073	129,630	105.3
Latvia,winter only....	c/ 1,100	1,674	2,028	1,562	2,241	143.5
Total Europe (14)...	877,357	823,338	952,088	934,727	945,560	101.2
North Africa (3)......	58,385	59,930	67,176	72,501	58,205	80.3
Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	356,410	426,034	119.5
Total above coun.(23)	2,041,999	2,107,809	2,295,496	2,201,265	2,277,648	103.5
Est.world total excl. Russia and China...	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,460,000		
RYE						
United States.........	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada,winter only....	d/ 2,094	10,833	10,378	9,775	17,409	178.1
Europe,10 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged....	176,679	147,979	151,190	163,108	165,338	101.4
Germany, revised......	368,337	265,448	335,499	321,045	297,345	92.6
Latvia................	13,061	9,474	8,459	9,503	13,070	137.5
Estonia,revised.......	8,129	6,083	5,537	5,736	7,224	125.9
Total Europe (13)...	566,206	428,984	500,685	499,392	482,977	96.7
Total above coun.(15)	604,393	494,610	554,429	549,700	547,041	97.7
Est.world total excl. Russia and China...	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average. c/ Estimated. d/ Total.

SCOTLAND: Acreage of grain and potatoes, 1926 to 1930

Year	Oats	Potatoes	Barley	Wheat	Rye
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1926...........	940	142	122	54	5
1927...........	897	147	117	67	4
1928...........	878	144	112	58	3
1929...........	889	145	101	51	3
1930...........	867	130	108	53	3

Agricultural Commissioner Foley.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States......	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780	97.7
Total N.Amer.(2).	9,194	12,982	17,479	19,005	18,361	96.6
Europe (16)........	19,442	19,822	20,325	21,293	20,587	96.7
Africa (4).........	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,106	7,802	96.2
Syria & Lebanon....	b/ (450)	655	892	750	818	109.1
Total above coun. (23)...........	36,949	40,228	46,526	49,154	47,568	96.8
Est.world total ex. Russia and China.	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,400		
OATS						
United States......	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898	104.2
Total N.Amer.(2)..	46,954	55,181	54,871	52,691	55,048	104.5
Europe,12 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	22,354	21,015	21,277	21,751	21,078	96.9
Germany,revised....	9,529	8,589	8,696	8,793	8,493	96.6
Lithuania..........	961	766	712	865	855	98.8
Total Europe(14).	32,844	30,370	30,685	31,409	30,426	96.9
Africa,2 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged.	582	616	705	735	717	97.6
Morocco,revised....	25	63	74	116	84	72.4
Total Africa (3)..	607	679	779	851	801	94.1
Syria and Lebanon..	12	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N.Hemis.(20)	80,417	86,296	86,363	84,979	86,293	101.5
Chile..............	78	195	220	243	193	79.4
Total above coun. (21)..........	80,495	86,491	86,583	85,222	86,486	101.5
Est.world total ex. Russia & China	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,500		
CORN						
United States......	104,229	98,393	100,673	97,957	101,531	103.6
Total N.Amer.(3).	105,038	98,814	101,110	98,452	101,930	103.5
Europe (5).........	16,762	17,068	17,526	18,455	16,558	89.7
Morocco............	b/(438)	527	599	600	664	110.7
Lebanon & Alaouite.	b/(40)	40	40	40	22	55.0
Total above coun. (10)........	122,278	116,449	119,275	117,547	119,174	101.4
Est.world total ex Russia..........	172,400	178,400	184,600	187,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	265,382	357,487	303,552	306,215	100.9
Europe, 10 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged ...	273,303	264,921	289,845	357,296	341,246	95.5
Germany, revised	133,787	125,750	153,721	146,089	121,575	83.2
Austria, revised	10,065	10,935	12,951	12,375	10,706	86.5
Total Europe (12) .	417,155	401,606	456,517	515,758	473,529	91.8
Africa (3)	91,800	72,396	100,577	99,243	69,539	70.1
Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	115,865	98.2
Total above coun.(18)	821,794	858,178	1,030,215	1,036,533	965,148	93.1
Est.world total ex. Russia and China..	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,733,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,316,369	106.7
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reptd.& unchanged ..	290,261	311,092	333,341	387,692	349,955	90.3
Germany, revised	527,178	437,249	481,960	508,633	376,849	74.1
Yugoslavia, revised .	33,516	20,114	25,236	24,166	16,603	68.7
Bulgaria	8,651	6,446	6,139	10,344	8,775	84.8
Total Europe (10) .	859,606	774,901	846,676	930,835	752,182	80.8
Africa (3)	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	16,327	75.4
Total above coun.(14)	2,020,644	1,970,906	2,304,588	2,186,052	2,084,878	95.4
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,579,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000		
CORN						
United States........	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,211,823	84.6
Europe (2)	87,090	89,301	69,864	106,699	84,137	78.9
Morocco, revised	b/ 3,500	4,854	6,863	5,455	5,173	94.8
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,533	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun.(5)	2,841,954	2,959,289	2,964,161	2,789,907	2,361,869	84.7
Est.world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,277,000		

a/Figures in parenthesisindicate the number of countries included.
b/Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Aug.9	Aug.16	Aug.23	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	56,996	21,544	128	394	110	Aug.23	8,371	1,265
Canada	38,668	6,396				July 31	3,800	9
Argentina	8,591	c/6,225	c/ 175			Aug.9	c/1,617	c/ 433
Danubian coun. c/	19,408	66,092	950			Aug.9	3,167	4,142
Total	123,663	100,257					16,955	5,849
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	16,251	7,966	38	14	38	Aug.23	1,017	819
Canada	19,927	4,694				July 31	1,323	712
Argentina	25,690	c/20,338	751			Aug.9	c/2,048	c/2,438
Danubian coun. c/	49	1,453	29			Aug.9	0	361
Total	61,917	34,451					4,388	4,330
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Aug. 9	Aug.16	Aug.23	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	20,556	41,636	41	24	64	Aug.23	39,787	7,634
Danubian coun. c/	15,266	531	1,174			Aug. 9	163	44,666
Argentina	268,685	203,071	c/3,210	c/6,185	c/5,390	Aug.23	161,911	c/126,660
Union of S.Africa	23,809	16,602	d/1,714			Aug.9	d/8,700	d/11,734
Total	328,316	261,840					210,561	190,694
							Nov.-Jul	Nov.-Jul
United States imports	1,436	349					253	416

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 30........	84	78	July 83	July 80	July 79	June 58	Aug. 80	July 58	42	40	59	55
June 6........	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52
13........	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52
20........	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27........	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
July 4........	94	76	93	75	86	July 52	88	Aug. 52	44	36	63	45
11........	96	78	94	79	Aug. 90	54	Sept. 91	54	45	35	67	47
18........	100	81	Sept. 103	Sept. 77	93	Aug. 54	94	Sept. 54	48	36	72	47
25........	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	56	48	36	70	48
August 1........	104	87	106	86	92	54	93	54	48	35	69	47
8........	100	98	101	95	88	57	88	58	45	39	64	51
15........	99	99	101	98	Sept. 88	60	Oct. 89	61	43	40	61	53
22........	102	100	103	97	88	Oct. 58	90	Nov. 60	43	38	58	52

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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GERMANY: Production of grain and potatoes, 1925 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Early potatoes
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925........	118,213	317,418	119,373	384,740	---
1926........	95,429	252,187	113,102	435,722	---
1927........	120,521	269,025	125,750	437,249	99,241
1928........	141,593	335,499	153,721	481,960	100,211
1929........	123,073	321,045	146,089	508,633	102,881
1930:					
First estimate	141,168	335,414	134,205	419,081	---
Second estimate based on Aug. 1 condition	128,602	298,802	121,712	376,849	80,835

International Institute of Agriculture.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-August 23, 1929 and 1930
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-August 23, 1929 and 1930

	July 1 - Aug. 23		Week ending			
	1929	1930	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	20,628	20,906	3,827	1,888	2,704	3,104
Wheat Flour b/	7,985	8,004	1,175	682	1,137	1,386
Rye	516	34	--	17	--	--
Corn	1,380	466	23	41	24	64
Oats	781	636	30	38	14	38
Barley a/	8,371	1,265	236	128	394	110
	Jan.1 - Aug. 23					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ham & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	89,325	90,016	2,082	1,325	1,673	1,245
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	96,471	74,914	1,142	1,762	1,698	1,979
Lard	519,064	456,591	7,485	7,828	8,390	11,158
Pickled pork	27,729	20,676	54	172	244	134

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 377,000 bushels, flour 113,700 barrels, from San Francisco barley 110,000 bushels, rice 70,000 pounds. b/Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Aug. 23.	
	1928-29	1929-30a/	Aug. 9	Aug.16	Aug.23.	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North American b/	499,942	301,342	8,388	9,564	10,012	53,459	65,510
Canadian 4 markets c/	458,649	193,380	5,177	4,044	4,592	24,215	45,160
United States	163,687	149,822	2,570	3,841	4,490	28,613	28,910
Argentina	217,139	160,782	1,336	908	507	33,063	7,643
Australia	107,937	60,844	1,716	848	1,432	8,622	10,324
Russia	8	5,672	392	1,808	2,104	0	5,200
Danube & Bulgaria d/ ..	33,975	18,640	336	136	472	776	1,352
British India	e/ 5,587	4,171	880	544	72	615	3,944
Total f/	864,688	551,451	13,048	13,808	14,599	96,535	93,973
Total European ship. g/	705,396	490,448	11,120	13,048	---	72,080	77,184
Total ex-European shipments g/	220,664	141,904	1,416	2,360	---	22,532	10,904

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/Preliminary. b/Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/Hungary, Yogoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Cophenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Aug. 29, 1929	Aug. 21, 1930	Aug. 28, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.00	39.25	40.00
Copenhagen, official quotation..	37.44	28.69	28,69
Berlin, la quality.............	37.60	30.04	29.39
London: a/			
Danish..........................	39.97	31.28	31.39
Dutch, unsalted.................	36.28	30.63	30.32
New Zealand.....................	38.45	28.35	21.59
New Zealand, unsalted...........	37.58	32.15	32.15
Australian......................	36.93	28.24	26.94
Australian, unsalted............	37.58	29.33	28.03
Argentine, unsalted.............	36.07	27.59	21.59
Siberian........................	34.98	28.13	27.59

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Aug. 28, 1929	Aug. 20, 1930	Aug. 27, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	56,876	55,955	65,916
Prices of hogs, Berlin........	$ per 100 lbs.	18.96	14.20	13.56
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg...	"	14.28	12.81	13.34
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,462	8,436	9,011
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.80	12.60	12.84
American short cut green hams	"	25.42	21.73	20.86
American green bellies......	"	19.44	18.68	19.34
Danish Wiltshire sides......	"	27.81	b/	b/
Canadian green sides........	"	25.31	20.43	20.43

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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